

MULHALL STORY WILL BE PROBED TO VERY BOTTOM

Revelations So Startling That Committee Takes Quick Action.

SUBPOENA SERVED ON HEAD LOBBYIST

"Field" of Manufacturers' Association Tells How Congressmen and Other Public Officials Were Influenced, Legislation Shaped Favorably, Campaigns Waged and Labor Unions Broken Up—Statement Bristles With Names of Prominent Persons Who Could Be "Seen" When Work Was to Be Done for "Interests."

Washington, June 29.—Further sensational revelations in the Senate today, when it became known that a subpoena had been served upon Martin M. Mulhall, of Baltimore, reported to have been for many years the active "field agent" and lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The subpoena was ordered by Chairman Overman, of the lobby committee, after representations had been made to him that Mr. Mulhall was willing and able to give the committee important facts regarding attempts to influence legislation, to elect or defeat candidates for Congress, and to control the makeup of committees of Congress. A sergeant-at-arms of the Senate served the subpoena upon Mr. Mulhall late last night in Washington.

Bristles With Revelations. The nature and extent of disclosures that are expected were outlined in an article published to-day in the New York World and the Chicago Tribune. The statement purports to be Mr. Mulhall's personal history as the representative from 1893 to 1912 of the National Association of Manufacturers, and bristles with the names of Congressmen whom he alleges were "subservient" or who were punished for their opposition to legislation favored by the association.

Allegations that he had helped to defeat Congressmen who opposed the interests of the manufacturers, that his organization had spent thousands of dollars to elect Congressmen expected to be sympathetic to their influences, that he had aided in securing favorable members of Congress for the committee that handled labor organizations, and that his associates had used great efforts to secure the establishment of a Federal tariff commission in 1908, as a means of delaying tariff revision, are contained in the long article under Mr. Mulhall's name.

The facts alleged in the striking story of legislative lobbying and political campaigns were not laid before Chairman Overman prior to their publication. He declared, "I do not know that the story was so circumstantial in its detail that he expected the committee to go to the bottom of the allegations, and to uncover any new angle of 'insidious lobbying' or 'political' campaigning that might be disclosed."

Names Many Congressmen. The Mulhall article names many former and present members of Congress who were alleged to have been active agents in support of legislation desired by the National Association of Manufacturers. It specified employees of Congress who had been retained to secure information and alleged that even the page boys of the House of Representatives were picked up information about proposed legislation. The writer said he had spent over \$200,000 in lobbying work; that he had conducted State and congressional campaigns; helped to break up labor unions, and had personal knowledge of the extent to which influence exerted by his associates had swayed legislators and legislation.

Senator Overman said to-night that subpoenas would also be issued to James E. Emery, representative of the National Manufacturers' Association at Washington, whom the Mulhall article designates as "chief lobbyist" for the association at Washington; and for William H. Watson, of Indiana, referred to in the Mulhall statement as an "inside lobbyist" for members of the Manufacturers' Association, who were leading the fight for a tariff commission in 1908. He said the committee would determine at a meeting Monday, July 7, as to the summing up of other Congressmen or for former Congressmen and for the officials of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The lobby investigation has gone far beyond its original scope," said Chairman Overman to-day, "and I do not see any course for us to pursue but to ask for more power from the Senate, and to go into every phase of the remarkable situation that has been developed."

It was informed that Mr. Mulhall had information that bore directly upon lobbying work at Washington, and accordingly issued a subpoena late last night to serve upon him before he left for Baltimore. Much of the statement edited to him to-day bears upon legislation in previous Congresses, outside the scope of the resolution under which he is working.

Needs More Authority. "It is my personal opinion that the committee should ask the Senate for full authority to go into any angle of legislative lobbying in any previous Congress. If influences were used to elect certain Congressmen because they would be favorable to certain legislation, such facts should be made known, because members of Congress have the right of the floor of the Senate and are able to influence legislation here."

The Senate resolution introduced by Senator Cummins in response to President Wilson's statement that efforts were being made to influence legislation in this Congress. It was rather

AFTER FIFTY YEARS, BLUE AND GRAY MEET AGAIN AT GETTYSBURG



RECALLING THE INCIDENTS OF 50 YEARS AGO



THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

SPEAKER CONFIRMS MULHALL STATEMENT

Champ Clark Tells of Determined Attempts to Defeat Him for Congress—Sweeping Denials Made by Those Accused in Sensational Recital of Lobbyist.

Washington, June 29.—Speaker Champ Clark confirms the statement of M. M. Mulhall that a determined attempt was made to defeat him for Congress in the campaigns of 1908 and 1910. The Speaker said that the only time he personally encountered Mulhall was during the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee on the Payne tariff bill. When Speaker Clark, then a member of the committee, was examining a witness concerning the activities of the manufacturers in opposing organized labor, Mulhall interrupted with a defense of the manufacturers, and a warm colloquy followed. The Speaker said to-day:

"Mr. Mulhall's statement, so far as it refers to me, confirms a charge that I made repeatedly on the stump in the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri in 1910, and that was that a large amount of boodle was being used to defeat me. They were so quiet about it in 1908 that they cut my majority down to the lowest I have received since 1894—that is, to 1,397. For twelve years prior thereto it had been taken for granted by both Democrats and Republicans that I would be elected, and nobody paid any particular attention to it. So in 1908, by making a still hunt, they came uncomfortably near getting my scalp. As everybody knew that I would be elected the minority leader in December, 1908 (by reason of Hon. John Sharp Williams' public notice that he would resign), and that I would probably be elected Speaker of the Sixty-first Congress if we carried it, my defeat would have been a feather in his cap."

In September, 1910, it began to be whispered about that they were making their brags that they would beat me, and that they had plenty of money to do it with. I came to believe it, so, beginning with the first Monday in October, I openly charged in every speech that I made that boodle was being used to compass my defeat. Finally all the Democrats and hundreds of decent Republicans got mad, went to work, and rolled up a majority of 4,100 for me—the biggest I had ever received up to that time."

McDermott Denies. James T. McDermott, member of Congress, called the most subservient tool of the trusts, said: "I met M. M. Mulhall shortly after I first came to Congress. He came to see me, gave me his card, and said: 'I represent the National Association of Manufacturers, which is interested in legislation.' 'I represent the workingman,' I replied. 'You are brutally frank about it,' he said. 'Yes,' I answered, 'and I'm brutally frank about my vote on every proposition that affects the workingman.'"

"That was the beginning of my acquaintance with him, about seven years ago. Since that time I have not met him more than a dozen times in Washington."

"Now to take his charges in the order in which he makes them: 'McMichael's was never my secretary, and never on my pay roll. When I came to Washington he was chief page on the Democratic side. He was courteous to me, as a chief page should be, and we became rather well acquainted, but he was never in a position to know my intimate affairs.'"

"The statement is made that McMichael knew I would have a hard fight for renomination and re-election in 1908. This was probably true, because if he had asked me that is what I would have told him. I do not know if he told Mulhall this, nor if he asked Mulhall to write to the manufacturers in my district and ask them to support me. Neither do I know if Mulhall wrote any such letters."

"When I was in my campaign last year, which was after Mulhall quit the Manufacturers' Association, he went to Chicago and looked me up. He told me he would see if he could dig up a campaign fund for me; that he knew plenty of men in Chicago."

"I could not understand his friendliness to me and his desire to help me, but I understand now what prompted his offers of assistance. While protesting to be my friend, he was there with one object—to injure me—and this is conclusively proved by the check incident. He simply wanted to get back at me for my votes in the House, where I have consistently supported all measures beneficial to the workingman."

"I met Mulhall in Washington last Wednesday or Thursday, and he was very friendly to me. Why he should make this bitter and unfair attack on me I do not know. While he was with the National Association of Manufacturers I had no dealings with him of any kind."

Webb Is Indignant. Declaring that the statement of Mulhall, that he was among the men whom the lobbyists of the association "had no trouble in reaching and influencing," was most absurd on its face and entirely improbable, Congressman E. Y. Webb, of North Carolina, to-night denounced it in its entirety. "I am amazed to find my name among those mentioned in this way," Mr. Webb said to The Times-Dispatch correspondent.

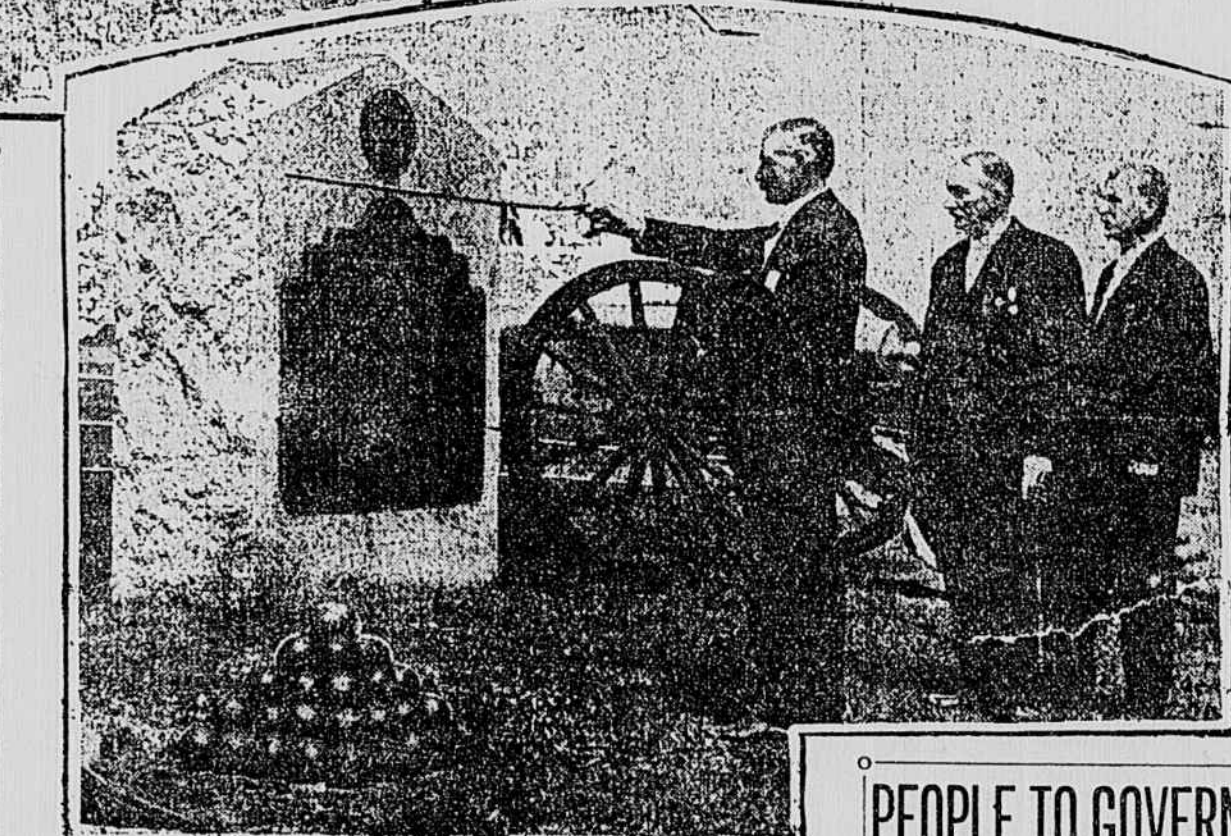
"My whole record in Congress, showing that I have voted with the labor interests and against the manufacturer, makes the statement on its face ridiculous. 'I not only helped draw the anti-injunction bill, but voted for it in the interest of the laboring man. I also voted for the bill for trial by jury in contempt proceedings, which was in the interest of labor.'"

"When the reciprocity measure was before Congress I voted against it because I did not think it fair to the farmers, although the manufacturers wanted it passed. 'Labor journals have always considered me friendly to their cause, as many of their publications of recent years indicate. All of these things show in the best and strongest possible way the fact that the Mulhall story is most absurd, and I repeat again that I was amazed to find my name used in connection with the matter, fully realizing that no man in Congress has ever been more interested in the cause of labor than I.'"

Denials Are General. Other Representatives mentioned as easily approached and influenced had this to say: Representative Bartholdt, Missouri: "So far as I know, there is not a word of truth in the Mulhall statements as applying to me. I know Mulhall, but I was never impressed by the man, and never was intimate with him in connection with legislative matters. I never knew for whom he worked nor what were his interests. I have never had the support of the National Manufacturers' Association as an organization, so far as I know. I have seen Mulhall around the Capitol for years."

Representative Swager, Kentucky: "I do not know Mulhall. I do not know that I have ever seen him. What statement I have to make about this matter will be made on the floor of the House if the matter

(Continued On Second Page.)



MONUMENT IN BLOODY ANGLE.

MORE RADICAL CUTS URGED UPON SENATE

Drastic Tariff Revision Has Indorsement of Democratic Caucus.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS PLANNED

General Average of Bill 8 Per Cent Lower Than When It Left House.

Washington, June 29.—Postponement of the date on which the new sugar tariff shall go into effect until March 1, 1914, and a change of date when the income tax shall be operative from January 1, 1913, to March 1, 1913, were agreed upon by majority members of the Senate Finance Committee to-day. In advancing the date when the proposed rate of a cent a pound on sugar shall be applied, the committee did not amend the schedule to effect the provision that sugar shall go on the free list May 1, 1916. That provision remains as it was originally in the bill which passed the House and which the Senate Democratic caucus approved last week. The committee also adopted an amendment which would put a stamp tax on all cotton sold for future delivery, declined to reconsider its action in repealing the act of 1890, which released sweet wine manufacturers from payment of the full internal revenue duty on brandies used in fortifying wines, and adjusted several rates on articles referred back by the Democratic caucus. Extension of time on the sugar schedule, Chairman Simmons announced, was agreed to in order that sugar purchased under the Payne-

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

"ANIMAL" DANCES BANNED IN BOSTON

"Tango," "Turkey Trot" and Similar Steps Have No Place in Culture's Home.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Boston, Mass., June 29.—Mayor Fitzgerald, "Boston's honey boy," shocked by what he saw in the cafes during a recent trip to New York, has called upon the women of Boston to help him in his war on the "animal" dances. The "tango," the "turkey trot," the "bunny hug" and the "grizzly bear" have no chance in Boston. They are going to be driven from the most fashionable hotels and the public halls of Boston. Mayor Fitzgerald said to-day that the women supervisors, soon to be appointed by him, will be sent out for this purpose. "It is my purpose," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "to show to the public that Boston still leads. We are, of course, far from the millennium, but it must be a matter of pride and encouragement to every good citizen to note that, while most of the other great cities of America are named from time to time in press dispatches telling of bad moral conditions, Boston is never on the list. 'Let us now take our places before the nation as the city which provides

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

PEOPLE TO GOVERN CURRENCY SYSTEM

Federal Reserve Board Must Be Kept Out of Hands of Bankers.

SENATOR OWEN EXPLAINS

Says It Would Be Improper for Private Persons to Have Representation.

Washington, June 29.—Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, issued a statement to-day explaining the terms of the administration currency bill, which he believes will be enacted into law before the end of September. The Senator commented upon the probable effectiveness of the measure in improving financial conditions, and said the chief end in view was to make bank reserves more mobile, and to provide an elastic currency for times of need. "Some of the larger interests of the country," he said, "having set their heart upon the passage of the Aldrich bill, and having expended large efforts in educating the country in favor of the Aldrich plan, have been disconcerted in two very important particulars."

"First, the Aldrich bill gave control of the proposed system to the banks of the country; and, secondly, authorized the banks to issue the currency to the country under this system as bank currency. 'Can't Approve Principles. 'We have been unable to approve these principles of the Aldrich bill, believing that the Federal reserve banks, having been established purely for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial and financial operations of the people of the United States, should be governed exclusively by the people of the

(Continued On Seventh Page.)

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES ATTEMPT TO IMPRISON CABINET MINISTERS

London, June 28.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, led an attacking party to Downing Street this afternoon for the purpose of imprisoning the Cabinet ministers. The expedition was unsuccessful. The attempt to capture Downing Street failed, but the victory of the police was not won without a series of fierce skirmishes, in which both policemen and women were injured.

Miss Pankhurst appeared at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square in favor of free speech. She denounced the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, for "killing my mother," and invited the crowd to go to Downing Street and "imprison the ministers in their own houses."

At the head of a large body of sympathizers, many of whom were dockworkers, she marched down Whitehall, with the flag of the Women's Social and Political Union, surmounted by a liberty cap. The police, however, had been ap-

prised of the intentions of the demonstrators, and had thrown a strong cordon around Downing Street. The dockers tried to break through, and some of the women went to their aid, but were severely handled. In the fighting women were thrown to the ground and the dockers were clubbed. Many were arrested. Finally mounted police dispersed the crowd.

The incident which led to the outbreak was Miss Pankhurst's objection to a resolution put to the meeting before it contained no direct reference to votes for women.

"The men on this platform," she said, "have refused to put the question of women's vote in the resolution. That just shows you what democrats they are."

Then, pointing toward Downing Street, she continued: "The ministers are just a handful of greedy cowards. They don't all go for week-ends and we could imprison them in their own houses even this afternoon if we went down there. What are you going to do?"

Cheers greeted this speech and there was a general movement towards getting into line. Between 1,000 and 2,000 persons followed Miss Pankhurst's banner, singing the "Marseillaise." Having started the attack the suffragette leader left the active directions to her supporters. The police hastily gathered reinforcements and cordoned both ends of Downing Street.

Finding they were unable to enter Downing Street from Whitehall, a large contingent proceeded through St. James Park with the intention of forcing their way to the ministerial residences through the park entrance to the street. This manoeuvre was successfully resisted. The police seized the banner and cap of liberty and other trophies. The disturbances lasted half an hour.

Finding themselves repulsed, Miss Pankhurst and her supporters marched back to Trafalgar Square.

During her speech she declared that her mother was slowly dying—that her hair had gone nearly white in the past week.

NO SCARS LEFT IN THIS MEETING AT GETTYSBURG

Veterans Step Fifty Years Backward Into Halo of History.

GATHERED AGAIN ON BATTLEFIELD

Where Once Cannon Roared in Conflict Between North and South, Now Friends in Blue and Gray Are Assembled for Reunion—More Than Thirty Special Trains Arrive During Day, and Great Peaceful Camp Is Rapidly Filling Up With United Country's Aged Veterans.

Gettysburg, Pa., June 29.—Gettysburg stepped fifty years backward to-day in the halo of history and looked again upon an army of Blue and an army of Gray meeting at her doorstep to join in the sentimental celebration of the greatest battle of the War Between the States, and to show the world that scars are not so deep as the feeling of American brotherhood. All day veterans in Blue and Gray trooped into the little town which has slept so peacefully among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward so long ago. More than thirty special trains came into the village during the day.

From the station of the two railroads that come into the village it is a good long mile to the camp of 5,000 tents, where the veterans are housed. Thousands shouldered their suit cases and walked. The sun was scorching hot, and many succumbed before they found their tents. There was no complaining, however.

Every possible arrangement for the comfort of the united armies has been made.

Where Camp Lies.

The camp itself lies on ground that has been marked as hard as brick and dried in dust by the winds. The tents fall westward with the slope from the ground from the Emmittsburg Road to the point on Seminary Ridge where the immortal charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They cover "the peach orchard" and the "wheat field," where thousands of men were lost, and part of the ground upon which the immortal charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight. They reach to the "Bloody Angle" or to the base of Cemetery Ridge.

The formal exercises will be held in a big tent near the Emmittsburg Road, but they will last two hours each day, and the rest of the time the veterans will spend as they please.

In the village itself thousands of sightseers are quartered, and thousands more made the trip in very comfortable style of conveyance. Every barn is a garage. Every room that is available was taken days ago.

The news that President Wilson is coming to make a speech July 4 caused a stir to-day.

J. M. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Gettysburg Commission, to-day telegraphed to the President, informing him that the commission would like him to come to Gettysburg at 11 o'clock July 4. The President will stay here about two hours.

The first accident of the celebration came to-day, when two trolley cars on the Gettysburg Railway Company's line, which runs over the battlefield, collided. Six passengers were slightly injured.

August D. Brown, of Livermore Falls, Me., a former Gettysburg veteran, died of the field. He was taken suddenly late to-day. The heat probably hastened his death.

Terrible Battle Recalled. To-night the veterans, who are all old men—now friends—recall the terrible battle of Gettysburg and how they tried their best to annihilate each other. The battle was fought on July 1, 1863, and nearly all of them are now over fifty years of separation, are too numerous to recount.

One thing that may be interesting in it is how the famous old Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, the battle of Gettysburg for "Yanks." There are now only two survivors of the old Corn Exchange Regiment.

To-night they met a little band of the Twenty-first Mississippi, which they were directly opposed during the battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. Major-General James H. Morgan, is the author of the statement that Bigelow's battery saved the Union forces from annihilation, but all historians have seemed to forget that the Corn Exchange Regiment, long-handed, saved Bigelow's battery from capture. This is just a little portion of the new history that will be told. This is the first time the real combatants ever have gotten together since they fought.

The first meal of the camp was served at 6 o'clock to-night. The food was served on agateware plates, with nice nickel-plated knives, forks and spoons. It consisted of vegetable soup, string beans, bread, butter, coffee, iced tea, beef, baked sweet potatoes, string beans, bread, butter, coffee, iced tea, ice cream and assorted cakes. It was different from the meals served on the same spot fifty years ago.

Longstreet Is Going. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, June 29.—The thousands of visitors at Gettysburg to-day incident to the fiftyth anniversary of the great Civil War battle were Major Robert Lee Longstreet, son of the famous Confederate general, who played so important a part in the battle, and Major Longstreet's nephew—James H. Longstreet, who and John Estlin Whelchel—both members of the High School Cadets.

"It is not through lack of sentiment," said Major Longstreet to-day, "I have never been to the scene of the battle of Gettysburg. During my years of residence in Washington, something or another has prevented my going. I would be derelict in memory."

(Continued On Second Page.)

SPEND FOURTH OF JULY AT POINT, VA. On the beautiful York River, 50 miles from Richmond, Va., the Point, Va., and 4:30 P. M. July 4.